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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION FROM FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

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COUNTRY

USSR

DATE OF INFORMATION 2949

REPORT

SUBJECT

Economic - Timber inquetry

HOW

PUBLISHED

Monthly periodical

DATE DIST. & Aug 1949

WHERE

PUBLISHED

Moscow

NO. OF PAGES 2

DATE

**PUBLISHED** 

Mar 1949

SUPPLEMENT TO

LANGUAGE

Russian

REPORT NO.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTION THE MATIONAL DETRIES OF THE MATTHE STATES WITHIN THE RELATION OF REPORTANCE ACT SO U.S. C., 31 AND 31, 36 AMERICA. ITS TRANSMISSION ON THE REVILLATION OF ITT CONTENTS IS ART MARKET OF AN EXCHANGING THE PROPERTY IS ART MARKET OF AN EXCHANGING THE PROPERTY IS APPROPRIED OF THIS POWN IS PROMISSIVED.

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SOURCE

Lesnaya Promyahlennost', No 3, 1949.

## TIMBER INDUSTRY DRIVES FOR CONTINUOUS-OPERATION

Tenetsk Timber Transport Management, Arkhangel'sk Oblast, and Udima Jimber Management, Vologda Oblast, were among the first enterprises of the Ministry of Timber and Faper Industry to carry out continuous operations in logging.

In the Udima Timber Management timber is felled by brigades, usually of 20 men, divided into the following operations performed by the various sections:

A three-man section operates the electric saw with one man as the saw operator, the second as his assistant, and the third man handling the cant hook. A six-man section trims the branches. A three-man section bucks the timber and prepares the flitch. The remaining two men then pile up the flitch.

This system greatly increases labor productivity. For example, in the Udima Timber Management, a three-man section, using an electric gaw for felling, fulfilled the norm 220 percent, and six trimmers, 140 percent. Similar results were achieved by the men who collect and burn the branches. A section engaged in backing fulfilled the norm by 190 percent. Electric power plants doubled their output in October-November 1948 as compared to 1947.

The Udima Timber Management, as a whole, fulfilled the clearing norms by 188 percent; the norms for trimming, collecting and burning the branches by 123 percent; and for bucking by 120 percent.

The daily output per worker at the Udima Timber Management rose from 3.1 cubic meters for the fourth quarter of 1947 to 3.6 cubic meters for October-November 1948, and at the Belorucheyskiy Management, from 4.7 cubic meters to 5.2 cubic meters.

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Upon completion of the felling operations, the timber is skidded by horse-drawn transport. The flitch is then loaded on wagons and hauled to the timber storage point on the narrow-gauge railroad where it is stacked on platforms, avaiting shipment. Unloading, stacking, rolling, and loading at the timber-storage point become unnecessary and are eliminated.

At the Nechunayevship Timber Management of the Novsibles Trust in Western Siberia the SG-co tractor with one trailer made 25 - 30 trips over a distance of 200 maters and skidded 180 cubic meters per 8 hour shift. A bucking section of six men bucked 160 - 180 cubic meters of timber per day. A ten-man section with two electric saws buoned 280 cubic meters per day. Four stackers with four horses sorted and stacked 160 - 180 cubic meters of timber per shift. With the addition of a tractor and two horses the output rose to 280 cubic meters per shift. S-80 tractors, trailing flitch 350 meters, average about 164 cubic meters per shift.

Only conservatives or outright enemies of mechanization can cling to old, outmoded forms in the organization of logging by small brigades not combining felling with skidding and storing operations. These backward men must be vigorously opposed.

Advantages of continuous operation in logging are curteilment of the production cycle, an increase in labor productivity, and an acceleration in the delivery of timber of the consumers.

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